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### HISTORY IN THE MAKING

They are still having school in Europe-in France, in Germany, in England. But teachers have a hard

highly seasoned journalistic fare of tion. war time has passed. At present the danger is that teachers will limit their newspaper teaching to the war, and forget there are many interestman empire.

time, but all the time.

### SILLY SEASON, AHOY!

Pickles are pronounced a panacea for all petulant persons by the Na- there is altogether too much testi- of the Standard Oil Company, which in civic betterment and uplift circles tional Pickle Packers' Association. mony in support of them. For one presently developed to the stage of second only to "War Brides" in public Men are to wear fancy waistcoats thing, a Congressional committee municipal authorities were seemingly this summer, is the edict of the Inought to listen to the story that can be under the men who took the powerless, the union and non-union and company in "A little Revue," will be the men who took the powerless, the union and non-union and company in "A little Revue," will be used to be a laughing keynote. ternational Custom Cutters' Associable told by the men who took the poweriess, the amount of the poweriess, the employers and company in a little nevue, with a present touch a laughing keynote.

The cares of hospital attend-would not treat, the place was full with amusing characters and incidents, with a present touch a laughing keynote. nounces the American Shoe Makers' ants and supplies. That story par- of agitators bent on nothing except Convention. Golf is recommended as allels the amazing statement from making more trouble; and finally produced under the auspices of the a cure for insanity by a group of Chicago, that a steamboat inspector there was suspicion that alien in- morning, if arrangements can be made

of politics, but to these industries issued this authorization. goes the credit for molding the It is possible to have decent and his job was to restore order. He had

lighteners of the day's burdens.

### THE LEELANAW CASE

There was no cause for Wall public to have nerves stretched to the snapping point. So far as we them here for liquidation or holding men to return to work who wanted newcomer will be Rubel Sims, the carthe snapping point. So far as we them have the record, the German submarine did exactly what President supreme emergency. This is what them did want to, and they did. Wilson declared in his note that disposition is made of our foreign every submarine taking a prize was trade balance after the deductions obligated to do—to stay within the from it for interest and dividend it over, because he stretched his good voices. The added attraction will obligated to do—to stay within the laws of nations.

manded to stop and undergo visit part that remaining balance is being question with him. If there were of Araby. and search according to interna- covered by delivery to us, not of our more sheriffs of his stamp in comand search according to interna- covered by delivery to us, not of our munities where trouble breaks loose in the neighborhood of nine thousan tional law. This she did. When the own stocks and bonds, but of foreign and then is foreign by the shills. officers of the submarine boarded short term notes and acceptances. and examined the ship they decided With the \$45,000,000 of notes done she was torpedoed.

'Germany evidently there is-about since the war began more than the damages that may be due for \$300,000,000. the destruction of an American ship Now, we may figure our disposof the seas open to German naviga- first of the calendar year, for up to into a home prize court. But, as we imports was all being swallowed up nose it is on. that the case of the Leelanaw falls against us at the outbreak of the within the bounds which President war. With merchandise and gold will return to work in order to rest Wilson has informed the Berlin we just about cleared up the score up from his vacation. foreign office must be regarded as by New Year. "deliberately unfriendly."

of the affair is correct, the com- eign trade balance in our favor has the failure of the victor to shoot any mander of the submarine stopped mounted to some \$900,000,000. In- whistles off the adjacent peanut the ship, as he had every right to do, terest and dividends owed by us on stands. prevented the contraband cargo American securities owned outside from reaching its destination, as he of this country have run in the had every right to do, and, failing seven months probably \$175,000,000, our postage stamps because of the the possibility of taking the ship possibly \$200,000,000. Freight bills, war. Not being of so vast. an area, into a prize court, destroyed the spendings by American travelers, the sweet things' bathing suits vessel also, as he had the conditional and other items against us might have not suffered from the drought right to do, subject to the rules gov- account for another \$150,000,000 to of pigments. erning such cases and amenable to \$175,000,000. The world has paid such damages as might be due under down on our counter since the first

Furthermore, the affair, far from gold. precipitating a breach with this Off the \$900,000,000 trade balance, on the British steamer Orduna.

understanding which it is possible whole balance on international comfor both sides to reach in reason and merce since January 1. to the friendship which we all wish Undoubtedly American stocks and to preserve, with the self-respect of bonds have come here to be mareach undiminisfied.

time teaching history. So much that of years every reason for the feeling that we have been taking in, his thrilling and portentous and significant is going on right now, that vice of the Federal Government was any present sign that we shall be nificant is going on right now, that vice of the Federal Government was any present sign that we shall be the tales of the Spanish inquisition, at least a perfectly useless affair. flooded with our securities from the War of the Roses, the debauch- It has been inspection that didn't abroad. On the contrary, there is eries of the court of Louis XIV, the inspect; protection that didn't prothe same use for the next \$900,000,Outing, German Catholics of the District and their friends, Marshall Hall, all day. merry times of "Good Queen Bess," tect. It costs the national treasury 000 of trade balance in our favor concert, United States Marine Band, at Capitol. 5 p. m. even the French revolution itself, a lot of money, and yet despite the as there has been for the last \$900,fade into a dull background before efforts to strengthen laws and en- 000,000. Foreign countries at peace force more regulation, the country is and foreign countries at war seek In Washington, even before the horrified at all too brief intervals to place more of their bonds and war, newspapers were used as text with more and more disasters at short term notes here to give them books of current history. Last sea- sea or on the lakes. The narrow fresh credits against which to buy son they were used even more ex- waters seem to be, indeed, the most war and all manner of supplies. We tensively here, as well as in other dangerous; ships turn over or burn shall take them by the tens and by progressive cities, to inform school up in our harbors, and the investiga- the hundreds of millions. Arrangechildren of current events. Now that tion that follows always shows that ments to this end are under daily the habit has been implanted by the the inspection has failed to put the negotiation. war it is likely to continue after the vessels in proper shape for naviga-

ing and important events occurring altogether too much influence with and permanent, on which our forterest for school children than the to get certificates of character for turns for generations. Punic wars or the decay of the Ro- tubs that have no business taking human or any other freight aboard; It is a good thing to get public and that the officers placed in school children attuned to the pulse charge of these tubs dare not complain, lest the inspection service man and now sheriff of Hudson are their authorizations to earn exactly the right man for his job. their living.

Illinois alienists in session at allowed the Eastland to increase her Chicago.

at allowed the Eastland to increase her fluences, which have been so active at Keith's, when prominent workers in authorized number of passengers, of late in fomenting labor troubles this humanitarian cause will be heard The dog days are almost here. So and that soon thereafter the East- in this country, were at the bottom are the conventions. Political land took on as chief engineer the of much of the trouble. gatherings may shape the destiny son-in-law of the inspector who had Kinkead seems to have been the

in our system?

### BANKERS TO THE WORLD

payments and ocean freight bills authority enough to do it, and found photoplay features. The ship was overhauled and com- and similar charges. For the most that nobody cared to dispute the week will be George Choos' "A Breath

erybody on board was then ordered government last week, with the be a lot less of industrial anarchy under the baton of Charles O. Mills, to quit the ship, and when this was Canadian municipal bonds previous- in this country. Kinkead has shown ly placed here, the French credits, There may be a question-under Russian acceptances, and other can be done only by a man with a our special treaty contract with foreign notes, we have lent abroad

which, with no path on the surface able balance of trade as from the tion, could not possibly be taken that time our excess of exports over of powder depends largely on whose have the facts, there is no chance by the current balances which stood

If the information which we have which ends next Saturday, the for- felucca was somewhat mitigated by of the year some \$125,000,000 in

The Washington Times Government, under Mr. Wilson's therefore, comes for all those items some \$450,000,000, leaving a balance precisely what he contended could still to be accounted for of about an be done and insisted must be done- equal sum of \$450,000,000. Take off that submarines, like all other war the more than \$300,000,000 which vessels, observe the laws of nations. we have lent beyond our boundaries The Leelanaw affair, therefore, —in Canada, South and Central instead of driving this country and America, France, Germany, Russia, Germany irrevocably asunder, ought Switzerland, Norway, and Swedento clear the air and point the fair and there is left only about \$150,- Meetings and Entertainments to and honorable path to the mutual 000,000 unaccounted for out of our

> keted against the rest of that favorable trade balance. But the assur-THE STEAMBOAT INSPECTION ance that we have not been flooded with our own securities from abroad There has been for a long series is based on the very good reason

We are bankers for the world, to belligerents and to neutrals, to those Comes now an explanation of all who have our securities, and to those this, which is entitled to serious con- who have not. We are converting sideration. It is charged that the our surplus crops and products of great ship-owning companies have the factory into a wealth prodigious the inspectors; that they are able eign debtors shall pay us opulent re-

### HERE'S A REGULAR SHERIFF!

'Gene Kinkead, former Congressshall withdraw their licenses, which county, N. J., has proved himself He was confronted the other day These are serious charges; and with a strike in the Bayonne works which has made a profound impression

only man with a serious notion that

fashions in footwear, diet, medical respectable steamboat inspection; it the general authority of a sheriff, treatment, ways of paving streets, is unnecessary to have such disasters which is really a mighty big authorihouse decorations, and all the other as have shocked the country repeating the understanding to use it. He have been pictorial to the understanding to use it. He week's program. common citizen. Now will the Can there must be honest and efficient went out and commandeered a Association, Inc., fore- inspection, under sane and intelli- young army of deputies; called on gather, and the International Fancy gent laws and administration. Other the cities and towns to loan him Columbia Theater, Marguerite Clark Button Hole Makers, the Eastern countries avoid such horrors, be- their police, and if they wouldn't do will appear under the management of Umbrella Rib Manufacturers, the Ice cause they do not permit conditions it, arrested officials who stood in Daniel Frehman in a film adaptation Pick Makers, the Cork Screw Twist- that breed them. Is the United the way. He gathered in firemen, Sisters. ers, and each may confidently be ex- States incapable of devising effec- "white wings," constables, police papected to give a bit of news that tive administration in any direction? trolmen-anybody that had or could will shape the domestic, sartorial or Must we forever go on killing an- be put into a uniform, and could L Lasky will present Ina Claire in the gastronomic destinies of the Re- nual multitudes in coal mines, rail- wear a badge of shrieval authority. she road wrecks, marine disasters, build- Then he took to the field, scared the The papers would be tame read- ing operations, merely because we malefactors to death, broke up public ing, with only the European war and are too thoughtless of human life, meetings that had received sanction most realistic in detail and claborate in politics, were it not for these little too reckless of administrative meth- of some of the public officials, and in setting. ods, to remedy obvious weaknesses which those officials were particiwhich those officials were partici-pating. He did, in short, a remark-Gus Edwards "Kid Kabaret" will conable thing, quite too unusual in this new bill for the last half of the week. country: he terrorized the ter- this act features rorizers, put the fear of the law into Jessels. over the torpedoing of the Leelanaw.

There is one very good way to the people who had determined to how bill will be the Pan American break down the law before the threat sexted of vocal and instrumental musi-

> and then is fostered by the shillyshally policy of politicians and the by "Some Band," the manageme how the trick can be done; but it very definite understanding of what he is about, and backbone enough to make other folks do the bending.

Briton's diplomats find the balk in the Balkans still predominates.

The peril attendant on the testing

Like the rest of us, the President

The defeat of an armored Vene-Since January 1, inclusive of July, tian gondola by an armed Turkish

We can't get enough dye to color

## Ask Orduna Information.

BERLIN, July 28.-The American am-bassador presented to the foreign ofthe foreign ofa note of inquiry resarding by a German submarine boat fice today

# FOR CAPITAL TODAY

Be Held in Every Section of City by Various Societies.

Today.

Annual cuting, Kallipolis Grotto, M. O. V. P. E. R., Chesapeake Beach. Odd Fellows Eastern, No. 7; Harmony, No. 9; Federal City, No. 20; Friendship, No. 12; Columbia, No. 1, encampment.

Modern Woodmen of America—Georgetown Camp, No. 12560. Concert, United States Soldiers' Home Band bandstand at Home, 6:40 p. m.

### Amusements.

Columbia—Motion pictures, 2 and 10:45 p. m. B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m. B. F. Keith's-Vaudeville, Z. 10 and Cosmos-Vaudeville, continuous.
Garden-Photoplays, 11 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Crandall's-Photoplays, 11 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Glen Echo Park-Open-air amusements, all
day and evening.
Marshall Hall-Outdoors attractions, all day

### Tomorrow.

Maccabees—District Tent, No. 8.
Modern Woodmen of America—A. R. Talbot
Camp. No. 11912.
Installation of officers by Junior Auxiliary
of Young Women's Hebrew Association, 1330
Tenth street northwest, 8 p. m.
Meeting, District Suffrage League, People's
Forum, Eighth street, Market Square and
Pennsylvania avenue northwest, 8 p. m.
Meeting, teachers and officers of Fourth
Presbyterian Church Sunday school, in
church, 7 p. m.

## Attractions Coming To Washington

The "crusader" comedy, "Milk," presented by Una Clayton and company,

with amusing characters and in-ngainst impure milk for bables. I and motion pictures will lend realism to the revelations to be made. Other features of next week's bill will

Other features of next week's bill will be Mazie King, assisted by Tyler impoks, in "The Capitol Stairs Dance;" James Hussey and Jack Boyle in "The New Chauffeur;" the Seven Colonial Helles; Dorothy Richmond, Pell Trenton, and company in "The Midnight Marriage;" Grace Fisher; Bronte and Aldwell, and the Pathe news pictorial. Next Sunday at the vaudcville concerts the bill will comprise the current

Following "Kilmeny Lenore Ulrich is now appearing at the

The last three days of the week Jesse she will be assisted by Carlyle Black-well as her leading man. 'The Puppet Crown" is a romance pure and simple by Harold MacGrath. The events take place in a muthical kingdom, but are by Harold MacGrath. The e

Scott, Evelyn McVey and George

makes mostly laughter.

The extraordinary attraction next

In view of the fact that somewhere

romises to be one of the musical treats In addition to a widely varied program there will be an added feature in the appearance of the popular leader, Prof. A. Celfo, who will be the soloist with a iccolo number of his own composition All of the recreation providers of the park are running every night and a number of free features, that include a motion picture show out in the open, help to make a trip up along the Potomac a very desirable way of spend-

The Business Men's Association of The Business Men's Association of Chesapeake Beach, which has been industriously working several weeks past booking weekly attractions to appear twice daily at Chesapeake Beach, was greatly disappointed yesterday when it received a wire from "Little Elsle." premier lady high diver of the world, who was to appear commencing Monwho was to appear commencing Mon-iay, stating that she would be unable to keep her engagement because of the death in the terrible Chicago river steamboat disaster of a very close relative. Arrangements have been made, however, to have little Elsie appear dur-ing the week of August 9, immediately ollowing the engagement of the Ladies'

## Brother of John D.

feller, brother of John D. Rockefeller, was sued for more than \$100,000 damages today by Mrs. Bertha M. Leland, a purchaser believe he is getting the big-CLEVELAND, July 28.-Frank Rockefeller, brother of John D. Rockefeller, Montreal widow, who charges that he defrauded her of \$10,000 in a stock deal and later beat her and caused her arrest falsely. Mrs. Leland formerly was rest falsely. Mrs. Leland formerly was cashier in a Cleveland restaurant.
Rockefeller made a general denial of the woman's charges.

# ONE YEAR OF WAR IN EUROPE

AS SEEN IN ENGLAND By ED L. KEEN.

LONDON, July 28.-It took John Bull ten months to discover that what he needed most was a general

business manager. Of course he has learned several other lessons, among them that it doesn't pay to conceal the truth; that the British people resent being treated like children; that they can stand hearing bad news, and that when the situation is put before them with franknes they can actually be as patriotic as Frenchmen-or Ger-

But the one big lesson-which the Germans have taught him-is that war nowadays is qquite as much of a business as it is a science. He has seen all the old theories of warfare upset. He wasn't prepared for the change in styles. He had no idea the system of trench warfare would become so highly developed; that such an amount of high explosive shells would become necessary; that a preponderating supply of machine guns might spell all the difference between success and failure; that the Germans would introduce the use of asphyxiating gas, liquid fire, and other like agencies hitherto unrecognized in the conduct of civilized warfare-but above all that the German superiority in the new style of fighting was due to the mobilization of the entire industrial resources of the empire coincidentally with the mobilization of soldiers.

Take the matter of machine guns alone. The Germans concentrated upon their manufacture. Result: these weapons have practically rendered the rifle useless, and caused the slaughter of British troops, when on the offensive, in numbers entirely disproportionate to that of Germans in similar circumstances. Machine guns cannot be improvised. The machinery for making them requires some nine months to build.

It was this question of munitions that finally brought home to the British government appreciation of the absolute necessity of mobilizing the industry of the nation if the war was to be brought to a successful conclusion. France did it early in the war, but her industrial resources, even in peace times, were exceedingly limited as compared with those of the British empire, and today her most important industrial provinces, including 70 per cent of her steel production, are in the hands of the

It is up to Great Britain to help not only France, but Russia, as well as herself. The driving of the Russian armies out of Galicia was due solely to their lack of ammunition.

Hitherto Britain has be in concentrating upon soldlers. Now she is concentrating on munitions. "Get into the factory line and supply the firing line," has replaced on the posters the old familiar, "Your King and country need you at the front." They are even bringing back from the trenches skilled workmen whose enlistment, it is now agreed, should never have been permitted. The enrollment of volunteers for the King's army-the use of the term "Kitchner's Army," has recently been abandoned in the posters-of course continues, but the enlistment of men at all qualified to work in munition shops is discouraged.

With the realization that organization of the country's industries for the manufacture of munitions had become imperative came appreciation of the fact that the machinery of the government was inadequate. Lord Kitchner had not only been over-loaded personally, but the antiqua-ted system of the war office had proved itself incapable of handling the problem. So the government— mostly Prime Minister Asquith—decided to appoint a general business

Lloyd-George, the little Welsh solicitor, who so successfully had been running the nation's finances, after a record of constructive reform legislation without parallel in history, was chosen. He was given the title of minister of munitions; but his commission was practically to take charge of the industries of the country. The first thing he did was to tell his fellow-countrymen was to tell his fellow-countrymen the truth—the grave danger confronting the empire through the deplorable slackness hitherto prevailing in the manufacture of the instruments of warfare. Next he brought both labor and capital into line. He got the trades unions associated with munition-making to agree to suspend during the war their rules restricting output and to bend all their energies toward the bend all their energies toward the desired object; and he got the manufacturers to agree to forego all additional profits arising out of war contracts in excess of 20 per cent. To cinch matters he had parliament put these and other regulations into legislation, including immediate gov-ernment control of the workshops, and the creation of a munitions court with power to inflict adequate penalties for slackness, strikes lockouts of the court with penalties for slackness, strikes, lockouts, etc. Finally, to insure an uninterrupted flow of munitions in largest quantity possible from United States and Canada, he t hot-foot to America one of England's ablest business men, D.

A. Thomas.

Meantime, just to demonstrate,

Meantime, just to demonstrate, Lloyd-George went out into one of the manufacturing districts where, under the old system of tracting, about 10,000 shells a were being produced, injected a little ginger, and started an output of 150,000 shells a month, which he ex-pects to have increased to an aver-age of 300,000. He believes that unage of 300,000. He believes that and der the system already inaugurated the United Kingdom alone will soon be able to exceed the estimated product of the central continental powers of 250,000 shells a day.

AS SEEN IN FRANCE By WILLIAM PHILIP SIMMS.

PARIS, July 28.-When General de Maud'huy blocked the Kaiser's legions in their smashing drive for Dunkirk, Calais, and Boulogne, he scored for France one of the biggest victories of the first year of the great war.

The Germans even place this battle first in importance, and their verdict in this matter might well be taken since they better than anybody else should know just what success there would have meant to them.

Whatever else a victory of the imperial arms would have meant, it would have brought them in sight of England, the whole course of the war would have been changed, and the result probably have been ds-

astrous to the allies' cause. As it turned out, General de Maud'huy's success completely used up Germany's initial strength, or what was left of it after the Marne, lengthened the battle-line front considerably, and inaugurated the strength-sapping winter campaign in the trenches, each of these a hard blow to the Teutonic hordes. For not only were they thus doomed to months of immobilization when time was so valuable to them, but General Joffre was given time to reorganize his resources in men and material both on and back of the line, now an urgent and necessary

After the battle of the Marne, in early October, the second great German offensive began: the dash for the sea. General Joffre began a similar movement about the same time, his object being to turn his opponent's right flank. A series of surprises followed, Everywhere they went in their turning movement northward, they found the Germans a little ahead of them and though at the start von Buelow's move seems to have been taken for an endeavor to turn the French left, it was now perfectly evident that the mass descent upon Paris had been transformed into an advance against the channel ports. By the middle of October, a formidable front was presented by the Germans clear to the North Sea and the situation looked serious.

There are really three gates to the channel: The Yser river, La Bassee and Arras, the last being considered by far the best since it not only opens the road to the coast, but to Paris as well. Against the Prussians were General d'Urbal's Eighth army, the British expeditionary force, the tattered remnants of the Belgian army and General de Maud'huy's Tenth army, the last named holding the critical point between Albert and a point to the north of Arras, against the whole of von Buelow's command.

Military writers agree the attack on Arras was probably the critical moment of the terrific attempt of the Germans to reach the channel coast. The bombardment of the city began October 6, while General de Maud'huy, just outside the city to the eastward, was holding in check the rapidly increasing army of von Buelow, the Bayarians to the north trying to outflank

The great battle for the possession of Arras continued until October 26, the Germans at one time entering the city. The famous Prussian Guards hammered away at the French, making some of the most desperate assaults of the war. They hoped to slash their way through to the coast, cutting off a large slice of France and what remained of Belgium, and with this territory tens of thousands of prisoners, including the entire Belgian army and the whole of the British expeditionary corps, not to mention seriously hampering communications between France and

England. But de Maud'huy held firm and more: he drove the Germans, including the Prussian Guard from Arras. He kept open the lines of communication and trainload after trainload of re-enforcements poured into the north of France. The allies owe him a great debt, for his was one of the finest performances of the war.

After Arras, the Germans tried to break through on the Yser; they tried to get past Dixmude, defended by the gallant Admiral Bonas. La his dare-devil Breton marines. La Bassee saw very stubborn fighting. the gallant Admiral Robarc'h and and lastly one of the greatest en-gaments of the whole war came at Ypres with the British, in buildog fashion, holding practically the whole of the line.

But, after all, Arras was the main gate to the coast, and had de Maud'-huy failed there, the other fighting probably would not have occurred. His victory was the decisive one. In subsequent battles had the allies been forced back at any point re-enforcements were at hand, and the thing could have been remedied. The British victory at Ypres, by some said to be the biggest battle not only of this war, but of all time, was not of itself decisive since de Maud'huy had won out at Arras by October 26, insuring the ar-rival of reserves all along the line as far north as the sea, and had the British given way they very prob-ably would have been supported by fresh troops and the German adice arersted before the coast was

reached.
Thus it was de Maud'huy, who held the gate to the sea and prob-ably shved Dunkirk, Calais, and Boulogne with all that such a victory meant for the allies.

AS SEEN IN GERMANY By CARL W. ACKERMAN.

BERLIN, July 28.-Germany's year of war in the west has crippled France and shamed the English. From the outset of the war, the Germans developed an initiative that gave them a superiority over their enemies, and since then no effort of the French and British commanders has been equal to the task of overpowering the numerically weaker

Only once has Germany been su-perior in numbers to her western opponents, according to the claim of Teutonic authorities. That was dur-Teutonic authorities. That was during the rush through Belgium and to l'aris. The superiority at that time was due to the slow mobilization of the French and the breakdown of the English plans for hurrying a large army to the continent. From the days of the battle of the Marne, the Germans have had to fight with weaker forces than their enemies, and yet never have they been overand yet never have they been over-whelmed.

whelmed.
The Germans taught the French and English the secrets of defensive intrenching; the Germans revealed the supernority of siege guns over the strongest fortresses, the Germans first discovered the modern necessity for high-nowered shells and cessity for high-powered shells and machine guns. All these factors of warfare were introduced by the Germans in the west. The Germans have kept ahead of their antagonists. as new problem after new problem has come to the front, and the year's balance is, therefore, greatly in their

Only once did the German military machine miscalculate. That was in the battle before the gates of Paris. General von Kluck was not informed that a field army had been hidden away in Paris, prepared to strike at his flank, and the German general staff did not suppose the French staff did not suppose the French army had in General Foch a great military leader capable of splitting the Teutonic center east of Paris and driving it back to the Aisne. General von Moltke, who was a sick man throughout the summer campaign, was later replaced as chief of the general staff by General von Falkenhayn, and since then Germany has been well satisfied with the progress of events in the west.

of events in the west.

The retreat from Paris will go down in German history as a brilliant feat of arms because of the manner in which it was checked at the Aisne. So puzzled were the allies by the German maneuvers that Sir John French actually reported in the early days of the battle of the Aisne that days of the battle of the Aisne that it probably was only a rear-guard action on the part of the Germans. How the Kaiser's panting troops, almost exhausted after the Marne fighting, were able to save themselves at the Aisne, will find a permanent place in the heroic tales which this war will give to history.

In the conflicts that followed the battle of the Aisne, the Germans completely outmaneuvered their antagonists. It is customary in England to say the Germans are defeated because they didn't get to Dun-

land to say the Germans are defeated because they didn't get to Dunkirk and Calais. If those two towns had been captured the English would now be proclaiming victories for themselves, say the Germans, because Dieppe and Havre were saved from the Kaiser's grasp. As a matter of fact, while the capture of Dunkirk and Calais would have been welcomed by the Germans, the security comed by the Germans, the security of those seaports is not a strategic defeat for the Germans. By retaindefeat for the Germans. By retaining Antwerp and Ostend, the pressure which Germany can bring to bear on England in the peace conference after the war will be sufficient for Germany's purposes. The French and English were able to save Dunkirk and Calais, but their offensive plans were sadly overturned by the Germans. When General Joffre started northwars.

General Joffre started northward after the battle of the Aisne, it was his intention to outflank the Germans, or failing that to save west-ern Beigium, and to prevent the fall of Antwerp. Sir John French's transfer of the British expeditionary force from Soissons to Ypres was for e express purpose of preventing e Germans advancing beyond ussels. The Germans won the Brussels. campaign, for although they didn't reach Dunkirk and Calais, they cap-tured Antwerp and Ostend and held the British in complete check. The British troops were defeated at La.
Bassec, and how the British government ited to its people and de-liberately reported a defeat as a

Elsewhere in the west, the Germans have more than held their own against superior numbers. They have delivered counter attacks for every offensive developed by the enemy, and in the minor exchanges that have occurred since the siege of trenches began, the Germans have fully held their own. The most sat-isfactory of all these encounters to the Germans was the recent battle north and east of Ypres, at which the English were forced to give ground and were put on the de-fensive. This engagement followed soon after the date fixed by Lord Kitchener for the long promised English offensive to begin-May 1. Germans believe this second battle of Ypres has dene more to confuse the English and create dis-content among them than any other event of the war. By every law of warfare the British ought greatly warfare the British ought greatly to have outnumbered the Germans, and yet the latter were able to drive the enemy back almost at will. Ypres itself was saved to the Eng-lish by little more than an accident. The British newspapers were preparing the public for its evacuation when more pressing interests de-manded the attention of the Germans elsewhere.

The loss of the western border of Alsace to the French is the only continental defeat the Germans must acknowledge at the close of the first year of the war. The sentimental importance to the French of seizing a part of Alsatian territory far outweighs the military value to Ger-many of driving the French across many of driving the French the Vosges. At present the French hold little more than the foothills of the Vosges. This they have been able to do because the Alsatian slopes of the Vosges are so preslopes of the vosges are so pre-cipitous that troops coming down hill have an immense advantage over those trying to go uphill. But if the war goes far into its second year, and if the eastern situation permits, the French will have to permits, the Frer climb back again,

## LETTERS TO TIMES MAIL BAG

Fake Auction Houses. To the Editor of THE TIMES:

I hope you will spare me a little space in your Mail Bag for an expression of my opinion in regard to the "fake auctioneers" that are swindling the poor of this city, by day and by

Is Sued for \$100,000 hard-working men will permit themselves to part with their hard-earned money, in exchange for some piece of imitation iewelry, as a result of what I might term an "indirect misrepresen-

> ness one day, if there is any possible way to put them out. This, I under stand, is not a very easy thing to do;

Warns the People To Stay Out of at least, it must take time, and in walk in G street between Fourteenth order to decrease the great number of and Fifteenth streets, sonal benefit, as follows:

Stay out of the fake auction houses. The auctioneers are shrewder than you. You cannot get ahead of them. I am quite sure that these people are not in business for the fun of it, and when they find that they are not making money in this city they will soon leave of their own accord. SAMUEL SAIDMAN.

Washington, July 25

Wants a Crusade Waged Against Those Who Open Pitfalls For Horses.

these fake auction house "victims," I I presume there is a District police wish to warn everyone, for their per- regulation which forbids the leaving open of so-called sidewalk cellar doors, but if there is no such a regulation, The Times should lose no time in using its potent influence in causing such a law to be promulgated by the

Commissioners.
The horse, left alone while its owner. a scissors and knife grinder, went into a store, walked upon the sidewalk, as borses are wont to do, and would have died a painful death, but for the quick method which was resorted to by use of ropes to extract it from opening in which it had wedged itself

in its fall. I am arxious to see the Humane So-Shortly before noon today I witnessed the pitiable sight of a poor horse being pulled out of an opening in the side-